

the arrival of an English man-of-war in Havana. When the captain found out what was happening, the ship was cleared for action, and he sent word that if another man was shot he would open fire. Not another man was shot.

Misrule Universally Recognized.

"This captain should probably have been court-martialed for making war on a friendly power, but he wasn't. All of which goes to show that the awful misrule of Spain in Cuba is universally recognized.

"The present war cloud will blow over, but not until it has further loosened the feeble grasp Spain has upon Cuba."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Mr. Smalley in the Times is shaking his head at the gloomy reflection that it is probably useless to ask the Spanish papers to give up saying rude things about America. He does not, we notice, think it necessary to ask whether American newspapers will give up abusing Spain.

"To the enlightened citizens of the United States the question would probably appear absurd. They are a great people, and must be cracked up accordingly, and being a great people, have a right to abuse everybody, which they exercise to the full."

WEYLER FEARS A MUTINY.

Remains in Cuba to Deal with the Dissatisfied Volunteers at Havana.

By Don Manuel de Alhama, Madrid, May 12.—Midnight.—General Weyler's resignation, which had been sent to the home Government, has been withdrawn. The Dia just issued publishes the following statement confirming rumors telegraphed from Havana to the Imparcial:

"We learn that the change in the attitude of General Weyler has been imposed upon him by circumstances. The volunteer battalions in Havana have tried to impose their will in order to force the authorities to execute the prisoners from the Competitor."

"Weyler, seeing this, understood that he could not make common cause with the forces, who seemed to threaten a mutiny. He at once withdrew his resignation, considering it his duty to remain in Cuba in order to enforce the government's authority. Weyler is now in favor of postponing the executions, but is opposed to a pardon being granted."

SPAIN AND HER HONOR.

Political Leaders Extremely Sensitive, and Not Likely to Stand Uncle Sam's Interference.

By Don Manuel de Alhama, Madrid, May 12.—The dissentient Conservative minority assembled to-day. Its leader, Senor Silveira, made a speech, wherein he said:

"I am sure that the United States gives the rebels I must not make commentaries. Parties must in such cases place the matter in the hands of the existing Government, trusting that it will not forget the temper of the Spanish people, and the fact that Spain would tolerate the loss of a Spanish province with honor, but not the preservation of a whole continent with ignominy."

Meeting of the Liberals.

The Liberal Senators and the Deputies also held a meeting, at which Senor Sagasta spoke, saying:

"I will not speak at present on what happened in the American Congress, although I deeply lament the barbarous manner in which they acted with regard to Spain."

"I hope President Cleveland will proceed as should the head of a civilized nation. It is possible for one nation to interfere for ending a fight between two independent nations, but in the case of a rebellion no country can interfere, no matter what it be, unless the rebels have an established, fixed Government—courts of justice and acquired territories."

Fears of Recognition.

"In Cuba the rebels are doing nothing but flee, murder and burn, and the United States have no right to declare them belligerents."

"I hope Mr. Cleveland, following the conduct he has observed on other occasions, will make the rebels understand that they must not expect recognition of belligerency."

"An official note issued to the Ministerial press to-night says that the affair of the Competitor never presented a grave aspect."

The Government at Washington protested in a most friendly and considerate tone, and the Spanish Government examined the protest in the same manner.

Negotiations commenced on terms of mutual consideration and friendship, and at no moment has there been any cause for alarm.

J. J. ASTOR ELECTED.

Chosen in Place of John A. Stewart as a Director of the Delaware & Hudson Company.

The annual election of directors of the Delaware & Hudson Company was held in this city yesterday, and the old Board was re-elected with one exception, John Jacob Astor being chosen in place of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company.

Mr. Astor's election caused some little comment in financial circles, for he has never before been at all conspicuously identified with railroad interests. John A. Stewart, when seen last evening at his residence, No. 125 East Thirty-seventh street, said: "There is nothing significant in Mr. Astor's election so far as I see. I know of no reason whatever why he should not become a member of the directorate, and it is certain that he will prove a most valuable officer. Further than this I do not care to say anything."

Other gentlemen connected with the road were equally reticent.

SPANISH DONS TALK OF WAR.

There's Bitter Feeling in the Provinces Against Uncle Sam.

If Claims for Damages Are Pressed Hostilities Can Hardly Be Averted.

"Butcher" Weyler Is Doing All in His Power to Exasperate the United States.

CAPTURES TWO MORE AMERICANS.

In Spite of Protests He Intends to Hold Another Court Martial—Possibility of a Revolution in Spain.

Spaniards are eager for war. A hostile feeling prevails all over the country against the United States.

The claims for damages presented by America in behalf of her citizens, if pressed, will cause so much bitterness that it is thought war cannot be averted. It is declared that no more claims can be admitted as long as the United States aid the rebels.

The sensitive Spaniards say the United States must do nothing whatever that will cast the slightest blot on the "honor" of Spain. Senor Silveira, a Dissident Conservative, declares that Spain would "tolerate the loss of a province with honor, but not the preservation of a continent with ignominy."

Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, says he hopes Mr. Cleveland will proceed as should the head of a civilized nation. He warns the United States to beware of recognition of belligerency is given the Cubans.

"Butcher" Weyler is making strong efforts to provoke the United States into a war with Spain. Two more Americans, Charles Barnett and H. M. Leavitt, who were on the Competitor, have been captured in Cuba, and Weyler proposes to have them tried by a naval court-martial and sentenced to be executed. The United States will protest against the trial, and the Captain-General's purpose is to insolently ignore the protest, and if possible bring on hostilities.

One of the possible results of the agitation in Spain is a revolution. Republicans are circulating proclamations throughout the country asking the people to rise against the Government.

WAR TALK IN SPAIN.

If America Presses Her Claims Hostilities Will Probably Be the Result.

By Don Manuel de Alhama, Madrid, May 12.—The Imparcial receives from the provinces many telegrams from Spaniards enjoining the strongly worded article which it telegraphed yesterday, and declaring no more claims from the United States can be admitted, as long as Americans, in violation of international law, support and supply the rebels with arms, money and men. The telegrams show a deep-seated hate for the United States, caused by the Mora claim, the Alliance affair, the Senate debate and help afforded the cause of the rebels. Their tenor shows also that any future claims by the United States will be very badly received by Spanish opinion, and if presented will undoubtedly strain to the utmost limit the patience of the nation.

The Ministerial press takes care to make the point of insisting upon the severe punishment of the prisoners caught on the Competitor.

Havana dispatches state that two more members of the crew of the Competitor, one Frenchman and one American, were made prisoners when wandering on the coast, but the correspondent of the Imparcial wires that it is asserted that proceedings in their cases were suspended.

Regarding the position of General Weyler, it is generally considered that the matter is not settled, but only in abeyance, pending the resolutions of the Supreme Court and the Government.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Leme, telegraphs that the American Government has expressed satisfaction at the order of the Madrid Cabinet stopping the execution of the Competitor's men.

Stocks to-day were lower, owing to the development in the Cuban situation. There is no public alarm, however, but silent excitement. Resentment against the United States increases and may explode on any cause when least expected.

The people are persuaded that the present protest encourages the rebels and destroys the moral effect of recent victories over the rebels and of military advantages so dearly bought.

The news of the Laurada affair, which arrived to-night, increases the indignation. The Correspondencia Militar, the most influential military paper in Spain, says, although it is conservative: "Against the fact that the prisoners were caught red-handed, all diplomacy of the United States must fail. The Competitor officers will receive their due after a new trial. If the United States insist, then it will mean that they wish war. They shall have it."

The Correspondencia Militar, the most influential military paper in Spain, says, although it is conservative: "Against the fact that the prisoners were caught red-handed, all diplomacy of the United States must fail. The Competitor officers will receive their due after a new trial. If the United States insist, then it will mean that they wish war. They shall have it."

The Correspondencia Militar, the most influential military paper in Spain, says, although it is conservative: "Against the fact that the prisoners were caught red-handed, all diplomacy of the United States must fail. The Competitor officers will receive their due after a new trial. If the United States insist, then it will mean that they wish war. They shall have it."

REPUBLICAN BOSSES FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Political Duel Between Filley and Kerens May Be Fatal to Both.

Latter's Attempt to Keep His Foe from the Convention Brought on a Row.

McKinley's Men in Delaware Break Away from the Addicks Convention and Go It Alone.

IS WARNER MILLER A DESERTER?

Rumor That He Has Left Morton for McKinley on a Glittering Promise from Mark Hanna—Boom Started for Bookwalter.

The State Convention of the Missouri Republicans, which was opened in St. Joseph yesterday, was made the scene of an attempt to shut out Chauncey I. Filley and his followers. The attempt, which was unsuccessful, was made by Richard C. Kerens, whom Filley in turn intends to shut out of the National Committee. This conflict of the rival St. Louis bosses resulted in a number of rows. Filley seemed to control the convention temporarily, but the country Republicans proved to get together and see if they cannot dispose both the leaders. The convention may last for several days.

In Delaware J. Edward Addicks during the early hours of the convention showed the Higgins contingent that his strength was greater than theirs, consequently when their attempt to secure a declaration for McKinley was voted down they bolted and elected their own delegation to St. Louis. Addicks's delegates are unpledged.

Rumor has it that ex-Senator Warner Miller has deserted Morton for the McKinley camp, and that a Cabinet office was the lodestone. A boom has been started in Ohio for the millionaire manufacturer, John W. Bookwalter, for the Democratic nomination on a silver platform.

MISSOURI BOSSES AT WAR

Country Republicans May Wrest Control of the State Convention from Both Factions.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 12.—Rows were plentiful to-day at the Republican State Convention, which met to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. The opposing factions are led by Chauncey I. Filley and Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis. It is the aim of the former to depose Kerens from the National Committee.

The Kerens faction took possession of the Convention Hall at an early hour this morning, and locked the doors. It was the intention to seat the Kerens delegates from St. Louis and keep out the Filley delegates, there being two sets from that city. The Filley men finally broke in the doors of the hall, in spite of the efforts of the police to keep them out, and took their seats.

The organization of the Convention, as far as it has gone, is in the hands of the Filley men. The Committee on Credentials went out at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and has not yet made a report, and the unseating of one set of delegates will be left to the Convention, when it meets to-morrow. Last night there was a conference of the opposing factions, and it was stated that the Convention would be harmonious, but to-day the prospects are that it will be in session several days, and the fight will be as bitter as it is now.

To-night the country delegates are holding a meeting with the view of turning down both bosses. They may develop enough strength to take possession of the Convention, and, in that case, a new set of delegates to the National Convention will be elected.

The Convention will also turn down John Bittinger, if the country delegates get it under their control, but he believes he has forestalled such action by securing the adjournment of the Congressional District Convention, at Platte City. It will meet in this city to-morrow, and Bittinger says he is sure of a seat in the National Convention.

No second effort will be made to lock the Filley delegates out of the Convention Hall, but when the Convention unseats one of the delegates a fight may result. It is for that contingency that police officers will be stationed in different parts of the house.

Victory is claimed by both factions with the country delegates yet to be heard from. The candidates for Governor are making almost as warm a campaign as the Republican bosses, and Major William Warner, ex-Mayor Davis and Mayor Jones, of Kansas City, are here.

Major Warner has several hundred supporters with him, and they have on several occasions drowned the voices of the speakers in the hall with their shouts. Davis is supported by the local A. P. A., and his men from Kansas City are almost as numerous as those of Major Warner.

It is announced to-night that Filley has planned to hold the Convention until after the adjournment of the Congressional District Convention from Platte City has been held. Then, if he is victorious, he may keep both Bittinger and Kerens out of the National Convention. If he is beaten, the collapse of the Missouri boss will be complete, and his hold on politics loosened forever.

All afternoon the street shone been ringing with the cry of "Down with the bosses!" It was started by the country delegates. The Convention Hall and hotels have been flooded with circulars, denouncing Filley, opposed to have been circulated by the Kerens delegates. All efforts toward a compromise are said to have been abandoned to-night, and the political war of either Filley or Kerens, or perhaps both, will be the result of the convention.

The headquarters of the opposing factions are only half a block distant from each other, but there is little intercourse between them. The police are watching the intervening space to-night, fearing that an encounter may be the result of the high state of feeling.

Another conference between Major Bittinger and his lieutenants, all of them Kerens men, and the members of the State Committee, all of them Filley men, was held late this afternoon. It was less boisterous than the gathering of the delegates surrounding the Convention Hall, but there was no mixing of words. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

It is said that Filley in the beginning announced that the Kerens delegates from St. Louis would not be seated in the Convention. The Kerens contingent was equally positive to the contrary.

MCKINLEY'S MEN BOLTED.

Addicks Ran the Delaware Convention, So the Higgins Forces Held One of Their Own.

or perhaps both, will be the result of the convention.

The headquarters of the opposing factions are only half a block distant from each other, but there is little intercourse between them. The police are watching the intervening space to-night, fearing that an encounter may be the result of the high state of feeling.

Another conference between Major Bittinger and his lieutenants, all of them Kerens men, and the members of the State Committee, all of them Filley men, was held late this afternoon. It was less boisterous than the gathering of the delegates surrounding the Convention Hall, but there was no mixing of words. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

It is said that Filley in the beginning announced that the Kerens delegates from St. Louis would not be seated in the Convention. The Kerens contingent was equally positive to the contrary.

MCKINLEY'S MEN BOLTED.

Addicks Ran the Delaware Convention, So the Higgins Forces Held One of Their Own.

Dover, Del., May 12.—Two separate State conventions were held by the Republicans to-day. The Higgins men bolted about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and convened a few moments later in the State House.

Two separate tickets for delegates to St. Louis were named. The Addicks convention nominated J. Edward Addicks, Daniel P. Stewart, J. Frank Allee, A. J. Conner, Caleb Clayton and Hiram R. Dyer. The Higgins men named Anthony Higgins, John Milling, Hiram Reddy, P. T. Carlisle, C. P. Swain and G. H. Hall.

Violent disorder prevailed while the two factions remained together, and at times it was impossible to maintain order. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of an unqualified delegation to St. Louis, while the Higgins men attempted to force through a resolution endorsing McKinley.

The latter were outvoted and then withdrew from the hall, before the convention proceeded to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Higgins men passed a resolution instructing their delegates to vote for the Ohio man "from first to last."

The resolutions adopted by the Addicks men oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver unless under international agreement; favor the protection of American industries and the McKinley bill, as well as the construction of an adequate navy. The Democratic State Government is denounced and Cuban independence is favored.

The Higgins resolutions contained a plank condemning "the bold and open use of money as carried on by some Republicans at the late primary." Governor Watson is condemned for voting for a United States Senator.

Prominent Republicans here are fearful that Higgins's friends will knife the ticket in November, especially as a new apportionment was passed by the Addicks convention, giving New Castle County seventy-eight and Kent and Sussex sixty delegates each in future conventions. This will greatly aid Addicks in controlling the party in Delaware.

The Democrats are jubilant to-night over the split in the Republican ranks. John F. Sculbury, ex-Secretary of State, said: "While Democratic success in the next campaign is already assured, this breach in the Republican party makes an old-time Democratic majority positively certain."

MILLER WITH MCKINLEY?

Rumor That New York's Ex-Senator Has Deserted Morton for a Cabinet Office.

Albany, May 12.—Trouble accumulates in the Morton camp, and to-day's rumor that Warner Miller had joined the McKinley forces was particularly annoying because of the prominence of the man and of the devotion of his personal following.

The story that Deputy Attorney-General "Jack" Davies, for Miller, was spreading the McKinley sentiment in Oneida County, was even more painful, for the reason that Davies is one of Chairman Hackett's first lieutenants and has always been counted as most obedient to the will of the Platt machine.

Late in the afternoon there was a brief exchange of opinions between Colonel Cole, Governor Morton's private secretary, and Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck.

"What is there in this rumored defection from the Attorney-General's office?" asked Colonel Cole in his blandest tones. "Is there any truth in it?" To this Deputy Hasbrouck replied significantly:

"I would be particular to say that no particular reason why any member of our office should be sold." There was general laugh among the bystanders at this retort, and the conversation was abruptly changed. With the rumors about Warner Miller's change of heart comes a repetition of the story of his recent visit to Cleveland, O., where the aggressive Mark Hanna showed particular interest in his welfare.

It is feared by the Morton men that Mr. Miller will not be alone in his new allegiance. No less a person than ex-Senator Hiseock is also said to have visited Cleveland, and at the Port Orange Club last night he was accused by a State officer of having been to see the McKinley managers, and there was no denial offered to the accusation.

It is said here that Platt has requested every one of the machine men in the New York delegation, who are on the list of national delegates, to report at the Fifth Avenue Hotel forthwith. Such action would plainly show that he is determined to see at once how far the defection has spread or is likely to go.

It is said here that Warner Miller's action is easily explained by his ambition to be either Governor or United States Senator. In view of the present situation Mr. Platt cannot commit himself to either promise, because it may be necessary for him to put Governor Morton again in the field at the head of the Republican State ticket, and, moreover, he is believed to have an ambition to stand for the United States Senate. These things are fully appreciated by Mr. Miller, and he is consequently forced into a position where he must do business on his own account.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

It is boldly charged among the politicians here that for this reason the negotiations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Hanna involve no less a consideration than the delivery of McKinley on the second ballot by the Herkimer County statesman of at least thirty votes from New York State. If this is so, the defection of Mr. Miller is to be considered for the altered position of Secretary of the Navy in case of McKinley's election.

KIPLING HAS TWO HOURS OF WOE.

Continued from First Page.

stand that for certain things you will kill me? 'Yes,' he said, 'by gee, I will.' 'Remember, I then said, you will have only yourself to blame for the consequences.' In the course of this conversation he also called me a liar, a cheat and a coward. Then he drove on to where the road forks, about forty yards beyond and turned and went back."

"What was his appearance as to earnestness?" asked the lawyer.

"He seemed not in his right senses. He waved his hand about and shouted, yelled, sort of."

"Was his tone of voice loud?"

"Oh, very, very!"

"And are you at present in fear of him?"

"I honestly think he would kill me if he lost his head again."

Then began the cross-examination.

"Mr. Kipling," began Lawyer Hitt, gazing intently at the great writer, "how long have you lived here?"

"Oh—about four or five years."

"Up to about a year ago were not the relations between you and your brother-in-law pleasant?"

"Oh—yes, there was no open fight on."

"Do you mean to say there was a fight on that was not open?"

"Well, his condition was not quite satisfactory."

"You don't think he behaved to suit you?"

"No, I don't, quite."

"You don't know what his impression was about your behavior, do you?"

"Well, no."

"And the only friction was caused by your opinion of your brother-in-law's conduct measured by your own standard?"

Mr. Kipling glared at the lawyer. "Yes," he answered; "as measured by my own standard."

"There was a time when that relation ceased to exist, was there not?"

"Er—yes."

"Previous to this time, you had shown as much feeling toward him as he showed toward you?"

"Do you mean that I objected to him?" asked Mr. Kipling.

"Yes."

"Oh, dear, no! He dropped me altogether." (Laughter.)

BALESTIER DID THE HOING.

"Mr. Kipling, do you attend to business matters in your household?"

"Er—no; my wife takes care of the business matters in our household."

"And what was Mr. Balestier's position?"

"Oh, he looked after the house and the hiring of farm hands, and such things."

"Now, Mr. Kipling, after your business relations with your brother-in-law ceased, did he owe you any money?"

"No, except the rent for a meadow. He hadn't paid any money for that meadow."

"That was a point that you differed about, was it not?"

"Well, yes; he never asked for the blessed thing. He just said he owned it."

"What do you mean by the blessed thing?"

"Oh, the hay; the hay on the meadow. But he didn't say he owned the hay. He said, 'The meadow is mine.'"

"Now, Mr. Kipling, before you went away this Spring did you not tell various persons that Mr. Balestier was largely indebted to you for large sums of money which you and your wife had given him, and that he was sort of a pensioner on your bounty?"

"Oh, not that; not that. I said I had helped him. One man said to me that he thought I had been holding Balestier up by the back of his breeches for the last year. I said I had done all I could for him."

"But when he asked you about the slack of his breeches, you gave him the impression that you had done so?"

"Well, possibly."

"Did you tell this to other people?"

"I didn't tell it to everybody. I believe two or three whom I knew asked me about it, and I told them. I didn't want to make a fuss about it, you know. His creditors wanted to know what I was going to do about his bills."

"Was Colonel Goodhue or John Bliss a creditor of Balestier?"

"Er—no. But they asked me about him."

"Now, Mr. Kipling, so far as you did tell people that you were helping Balestier, it was false, was it not?"

Rudyard Kipling turned red, then pale. Of the many things he had done for his brother-in-law, there was not one that he could or would have brought up at this moment. And all that remained for him to do was to stammer indignantly, "No, no."

"Then, Mr. Kipling, will you explain to me why that was not false?"

"Because," answered the witness, impatiently, "I told Colonel Goodhue and Mr. Bliss what I had done for Balestier, that I was through with him, and had dropped him."

WHAT HE IS THERE FOR.

"But you say that you did convey the impression that you were holding him up?"

"Had been, had been," corrected Mr. Kipling. "I had been doing it for the last three years. That's what I was here for."

"Is that why you came here?"

"I came here to Brattleboro for the purpose of helping that boy if I could."

"Is that your mission in this country?"

"Yes. Not in coming to America, but in settling